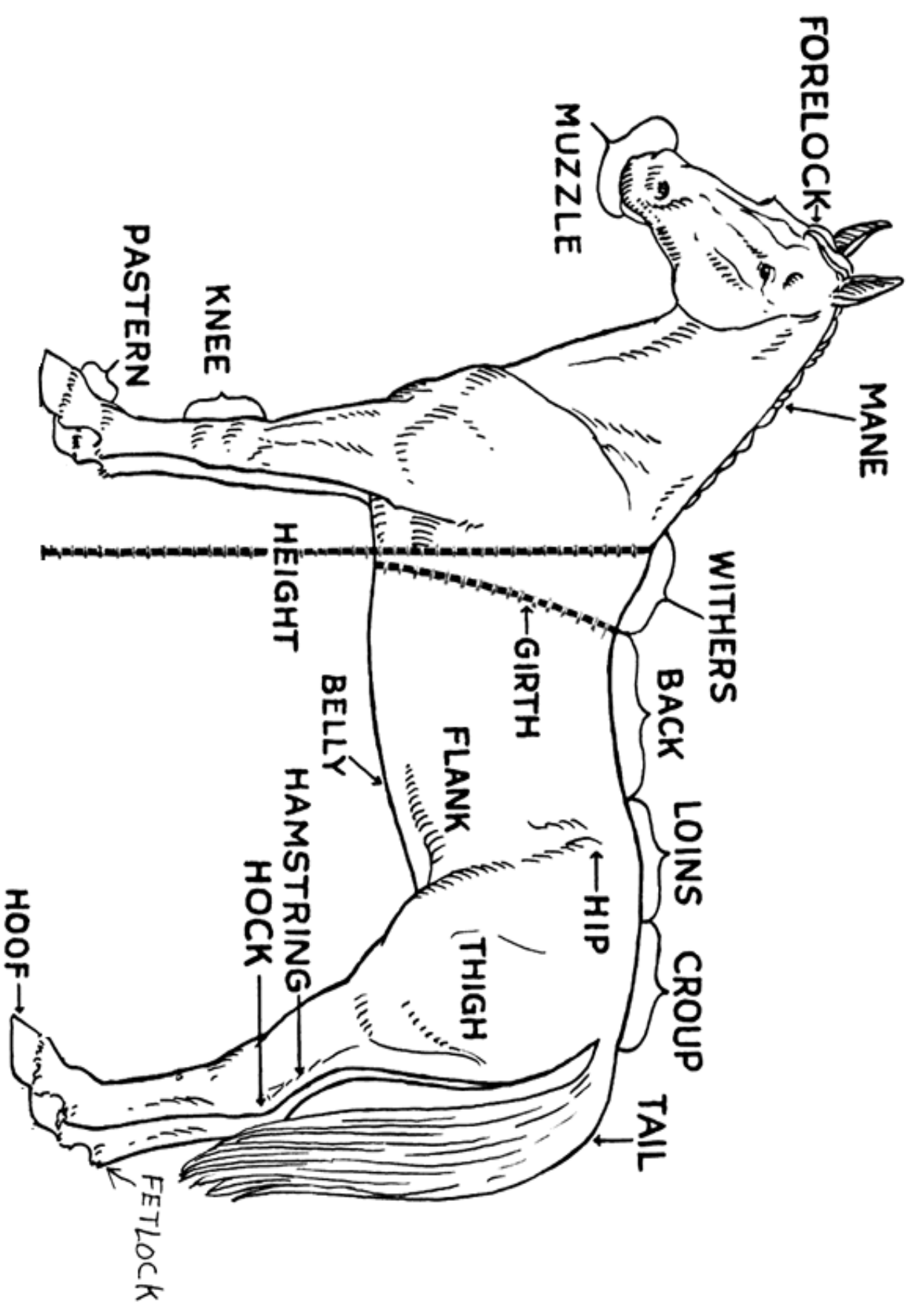
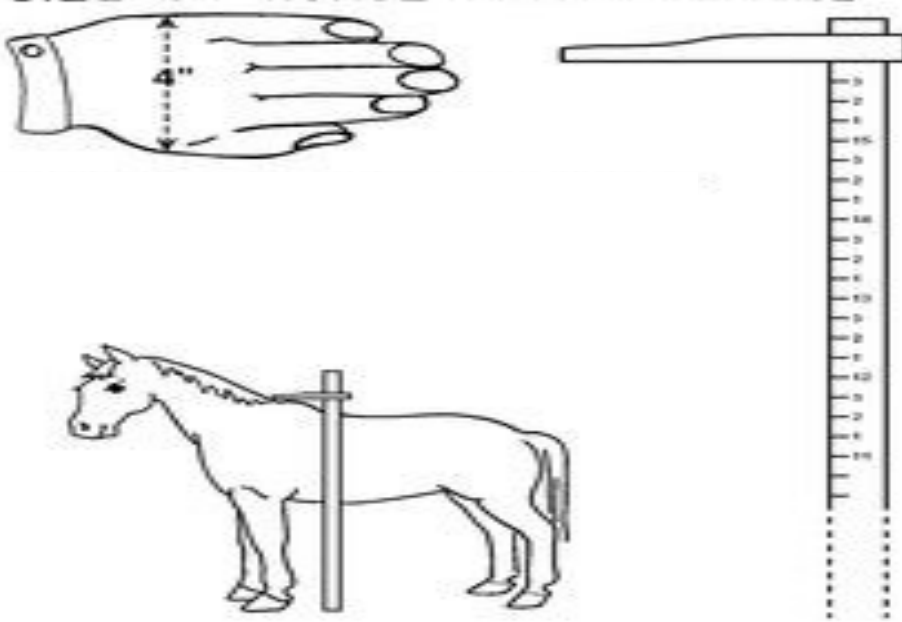


Worksheets & printouts

Label the Horse Parts

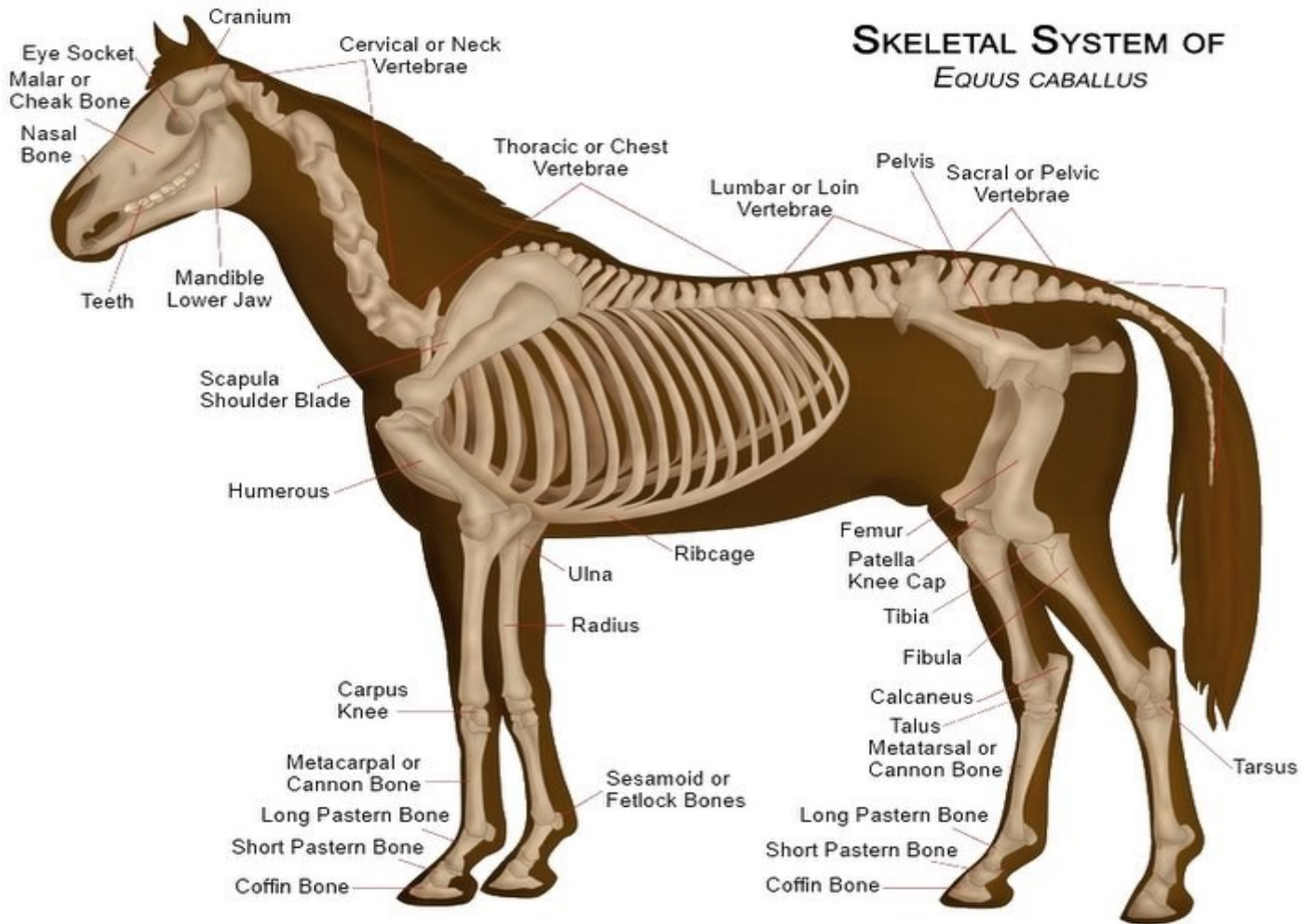


How to measure a horse or pony.



Horses and ponies are measured for height in HANDS.....From the ground to the top of their withers. A hand is 4 inches. A horse is over 14 hands 2 inches. Under 14 Hands 2 inches is a pony. We use a measuring stick to measure height of horse or pony.

SKELETAL SYSTEM OF *EQUUS CABALLUS*



This image show how the horses skeleton is similar to a human!

Can you identify the following from human to horse?

- Knee
- Ankle
- Wrist
- Pelvis



COMMON HORSE TERMS

STALLION - A mature male horse than can reproduce

MARE - A mature female horse over 4 years old

FOAL - A young horse of either gender that is still with its mother

FILLY - A young female horse under 4 years old

COLT - A young male horse under 4 years old

YEARLING - A horse that is officially 1 year old

GELDING - A male horse that has been castrated

PONY - A mature horse of either gender that will never grow taller than 14.2 hands tall

HANDS - The unit of measurement used to determine the height of a horse. A hand is 4" tall.

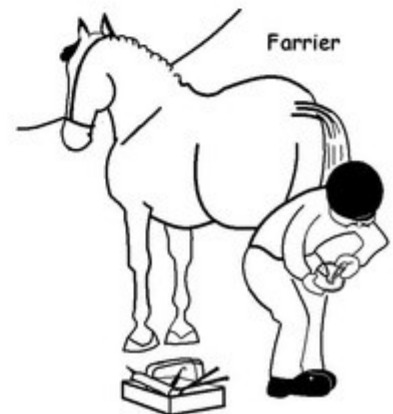
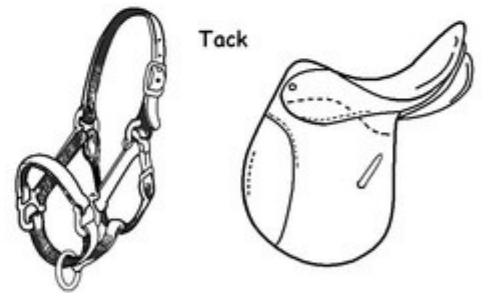
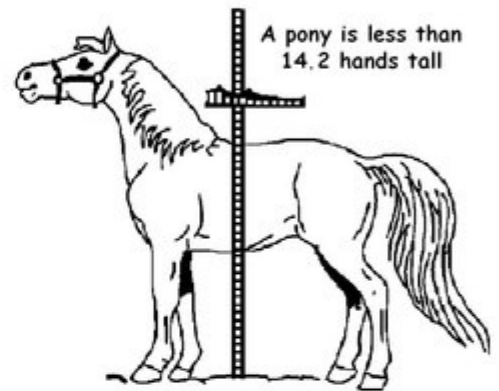
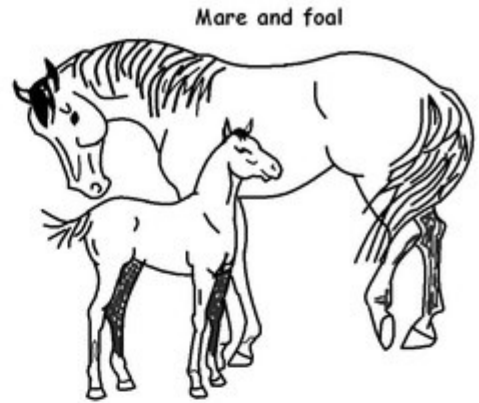
MULE - A cross between a horse and a donkey

TACK - The equipment used when working with horses - halter, saddle, bridle, etc.

GREEN HORSE - An untrained or inexperienced horse

WITHERS - The slight ridge in the horse's backbone, just behind the mane. A horse's height is measured from the tallest point of its withers.

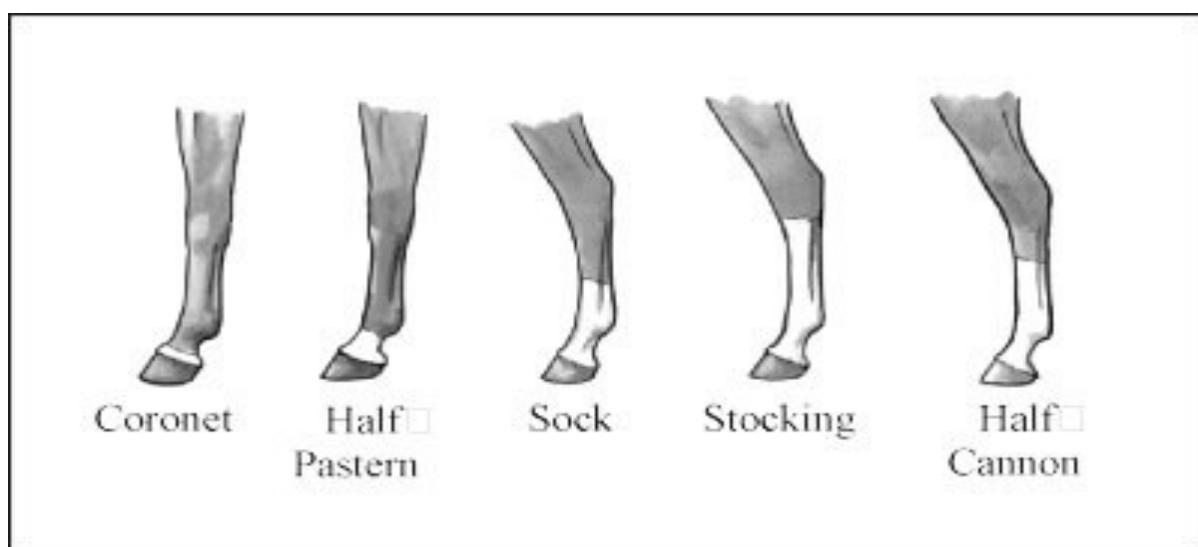
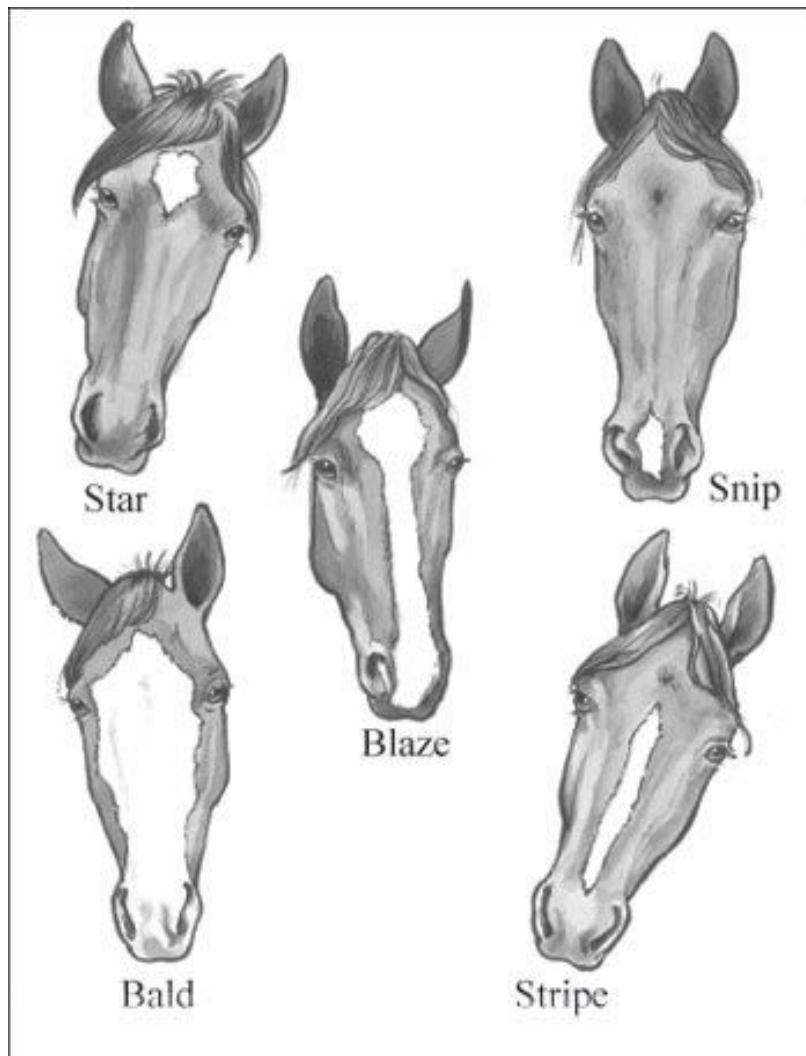
FARRIER - also called a horseshoer, this is a skilled craftsman who trims and shoes horses hooves



COLOURS OF HORSES AND PONIES

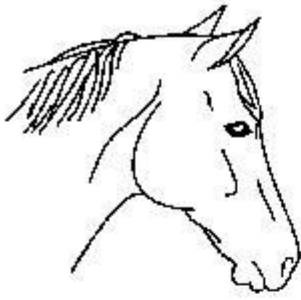


Markings



Reading a Horse's Ears

The horse's ears and actions are the key to his emotions. He can tell you what he is paying attention to and how he feels by the way he uses his ears and the way he acts. Following are some tips to his emotions.



Ears forward but relaxed
interested in what's
in front of him



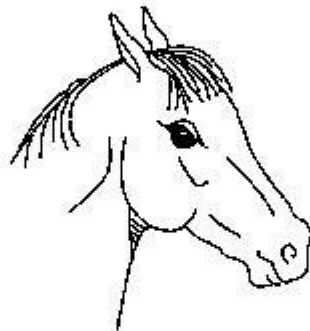
Ears turned back but relaxed
listening to his rider
or what's behind him



Ears pointed stiffly forward
alarmed or nervous about what's
ahead. Looking out for danger



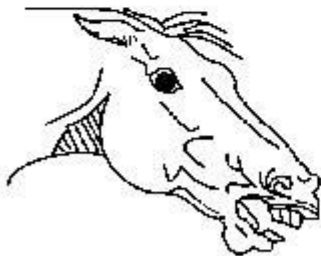
Ears pointed left and right
relaxed, paying attention
to the scenery on both sides.



Ears stiffly back
annoyed or worried about what's
behind him; might kick if annoyed.



Droopy ears
calm and resting,
horse may be dozing.



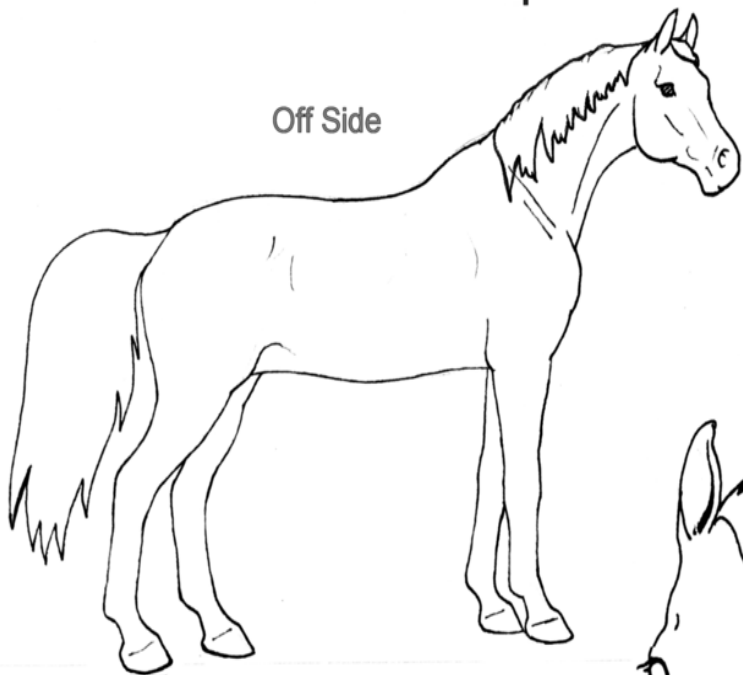
Ears flattened against neck
violently angry, in a fighting mood.
May fight, bite or kick.

OTHER SIGNS YOU SHOULD NOTICE ARE:

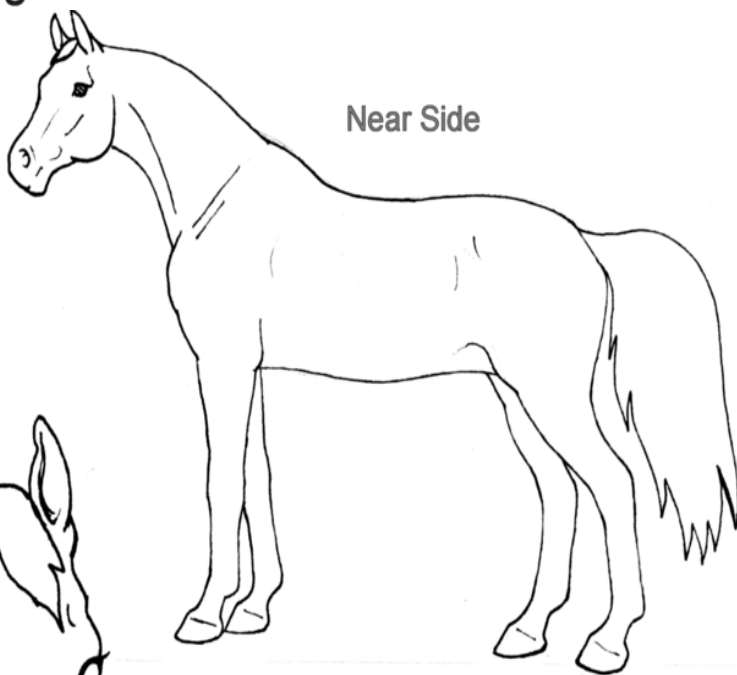
- **Tucking the tail down tightly.**
Danger to the rear.
Horse may bolt, buck or kick.
Watch out if cars are flattened too!
- **Switching the tail.**
Annoyance and irritation:
 - at biting flies, stinging insects or tickling
 - bothersome actions of a rider or another horse.
- **Droopy ears and resting one hind leg on toe.**
Calm and resting, horse may be dozing.
Don't wake him up by startling him!
- **Wrinkling up the face and swinging the head.**
Threatening gesture of an angry or bossy horse.
Watch out for biting or kicking.

Equine Markings

Off Side



Near Side



Stomach



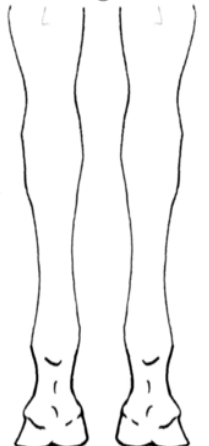
Back



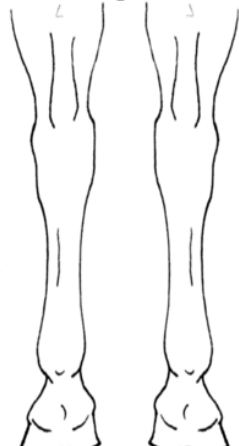
Near (left) Side



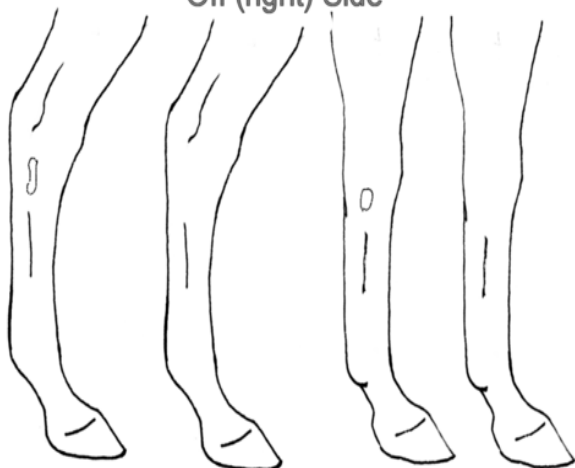
Forelegs Back



Hindlegs Back



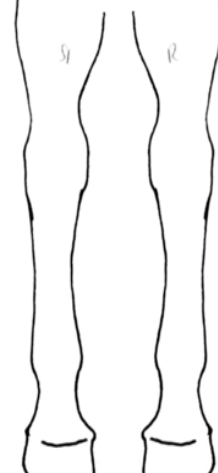
Off (right) Side



Forelegs Front



Hindlegs Front

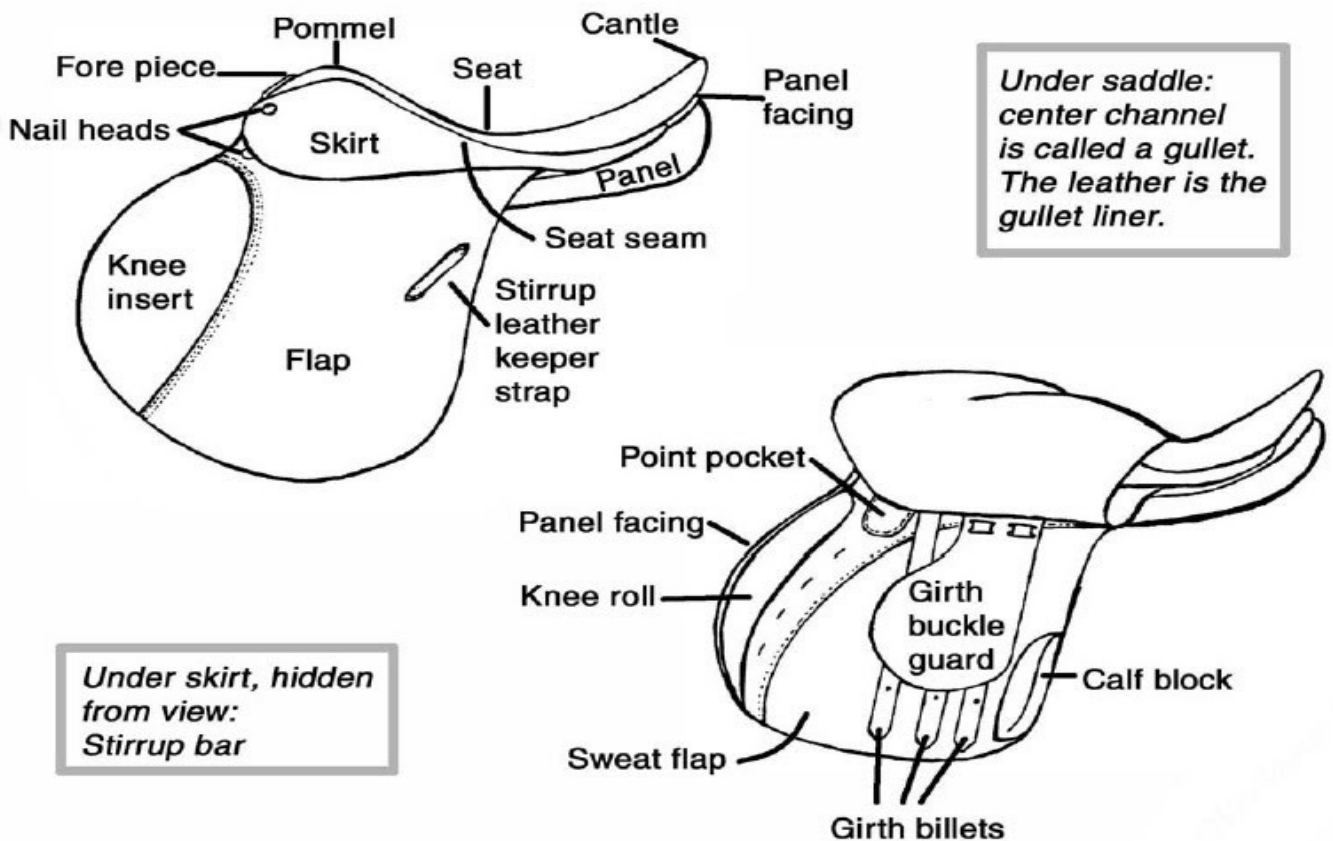


Parts of a Bridle

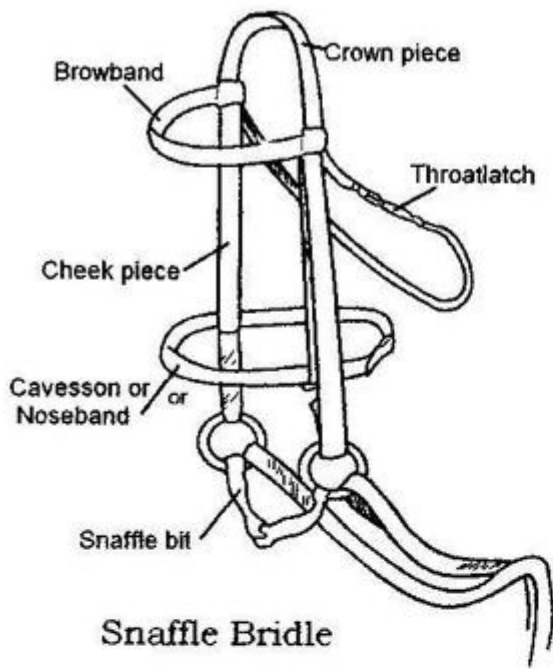


Horse: "Kizzie"
Owner: J Pringle

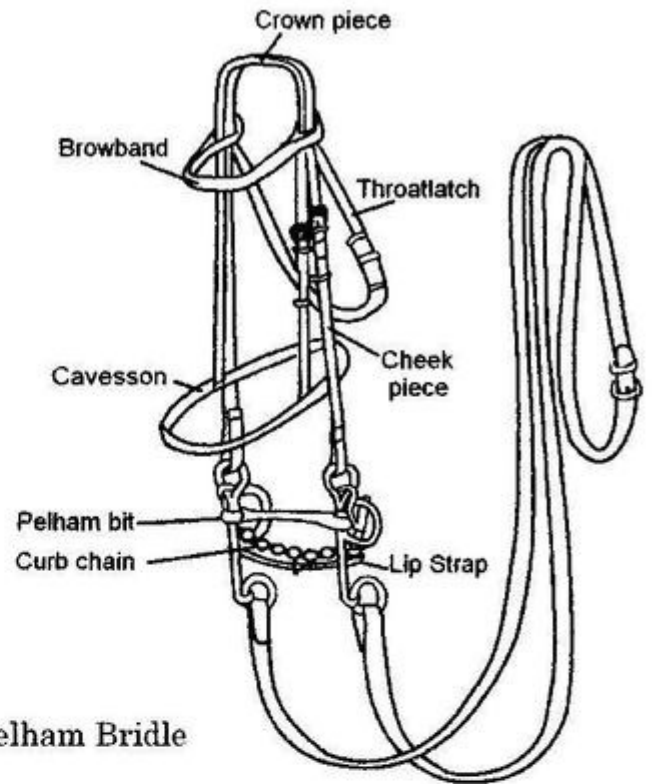
Parts of the English Saddle



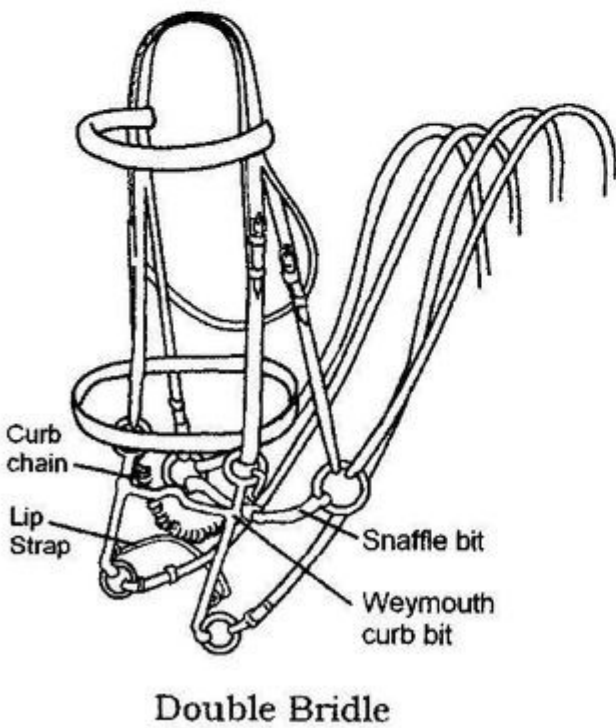
English Bridles and Bits



Snaffle Bridle

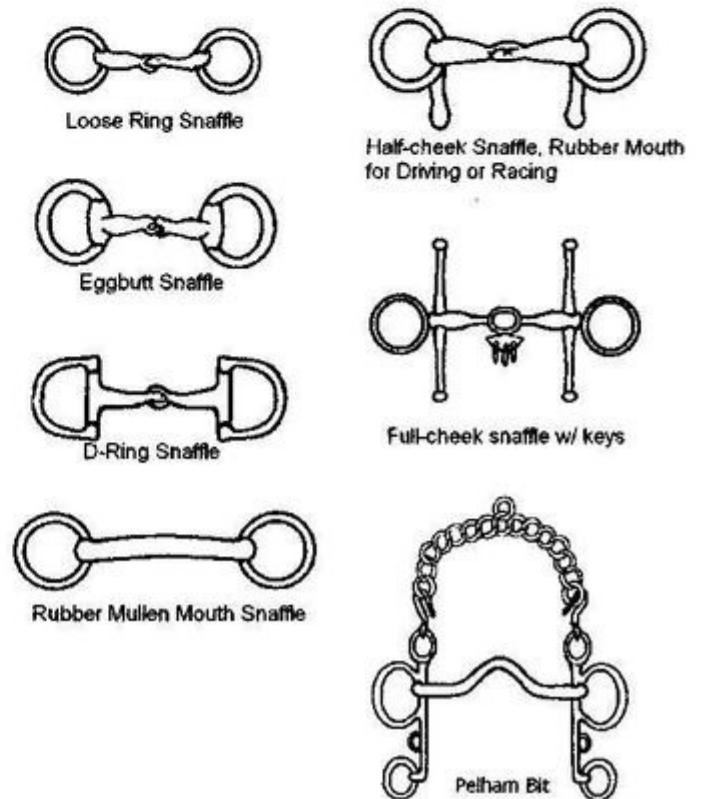


Pelham Bridle



Double Bridle

English Bits



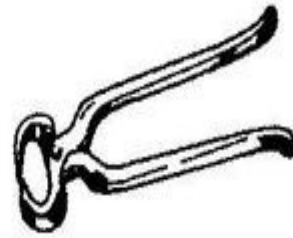
Basic Farrier Tools



Hoof Pick



Hoof Knife



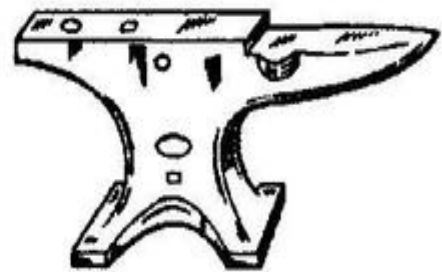
Nippers



Driving Hammer



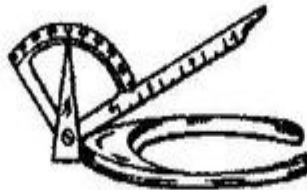
Clinch Cutter



Anvil



Clinch Block



Hoof Protractor



Rasp



Alligator clincher



Calipers



Pritchel

NAME _____

DATE _____

LOWER LEG & HOOF DRAW A LINE TO THE

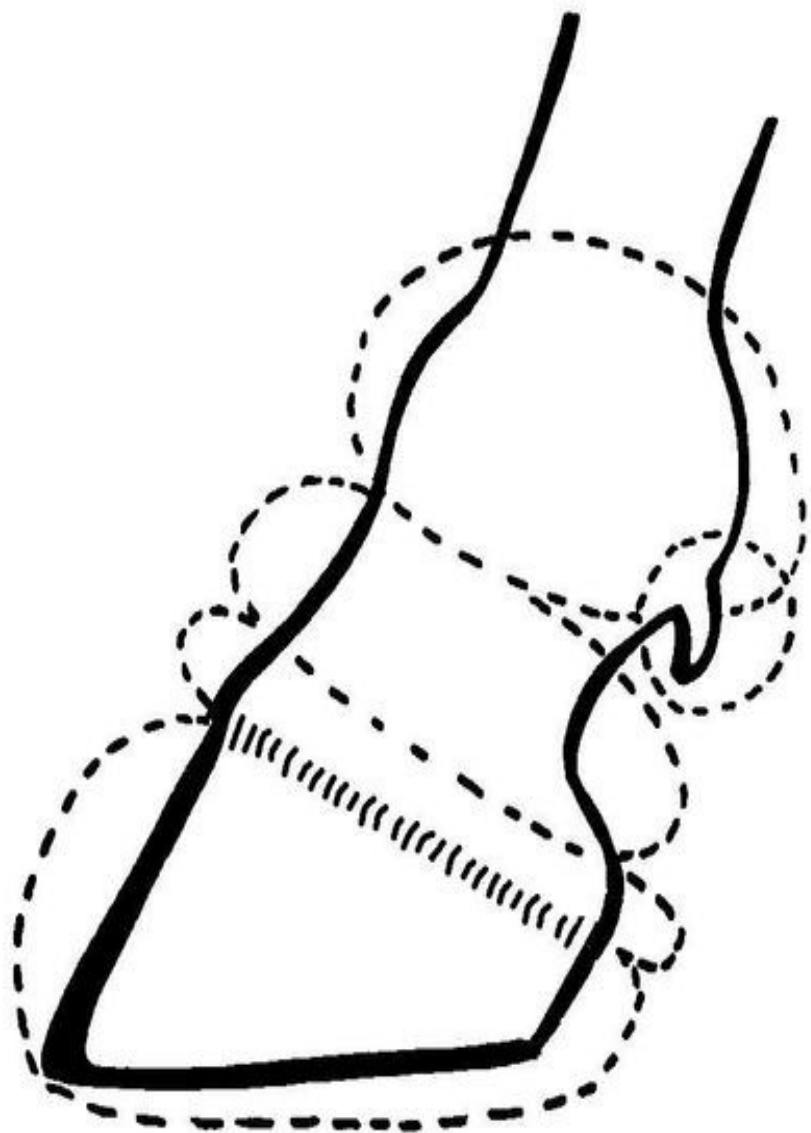
HOOF

FETLOCK

ERGOT

PASTERN

CORONET
BAND



NAME _____

DATE _____

ALL 5 PARTS EQUAL - THE HOOF
DRAW A LINE TO:

FROG

WALL

HEEL

SOLE

TOE



10 RULES OF FEEDING

A good understanding of **horse nutrition** is key to ensuring your horses remain in peak condition all year round, so it is crucial that every horse owner knows the **golden rules of feeding**. These basic rules can be applied to every horse and will help maintain health and avoid problems associated with poor horse nutrition.

- 1. Provide access to fresh clean water at all times.** The container of the water, be it a trough or bucket should also be kept clean. In a cool climate, an average horse will drink around 18 litres a day (just under five gallons). This can increase to more than double this amount if the horse is working hard in a hot environment.
- 2. Feed by weight not volume.** To ensure you are feeding the correct quantities you need to weigh one scoop of each different type of feed you use.
- 3. Concentrates must be fed “little and often”.** Chaff can be added to the feed to encourage the horse to chew, which will result in easier and more efficient digestion. In practice, feed between two to four feeds a day, depending on work levels. No more than 2kg of concentrates should be fed in one feed. Large intermittent feeds put stress on the horse’s system.
- 4. Always use high quality feeds.** Never be tempted to feed dusty, mouldy or old feed.
- 5. Feed according to body weight and temperament.** Every horse is an individual and adjustments must be made according to how he responds to feed.
- 6. Make any changes to the diet gradually to** reduce the risk of digestive upsets. This applies to both concentrates and roughage, including grass.
- 7. Don’t exercise directly after feeding.** Allow one to two hours after feeding concentrates before working your horse and, if you have worked your horse hard, do not offer a feed of concentrates until they have fully recovered. This allows the digestive system to process the feed most effectively. Fibre feeds can be fed closer to exercise.
- 8. Feed your horse at the same time each day.** Horses are creatures of habit and thrive on a regular routine.
- 9. Increase feed quantity and energy content according to the level of work your horse has done.** Increase his levels of work gradually, too. You may be providing your horse with grazing during the winter, but just how good is grass quality in January? Once the temperature drops to five degrees celcius, grass quality is very poor and will need to be supplemented with hay and concentrates.
- 10. Feed plenty of good long fibre.** Horses have evolved to live on high fibre diets and good fibre levels will help to stimulate a healthy gut function and reduce the risk of digestive upsets. A minimum of 50% of your horse’s diet should be roughage

RIIDERS POSITION WHEN MOUNTED

BASIC RIDING POSITION

HEELS DOWN
HANDS DOWN
BACK STRAIGHT
LEGS BACK

YES NO

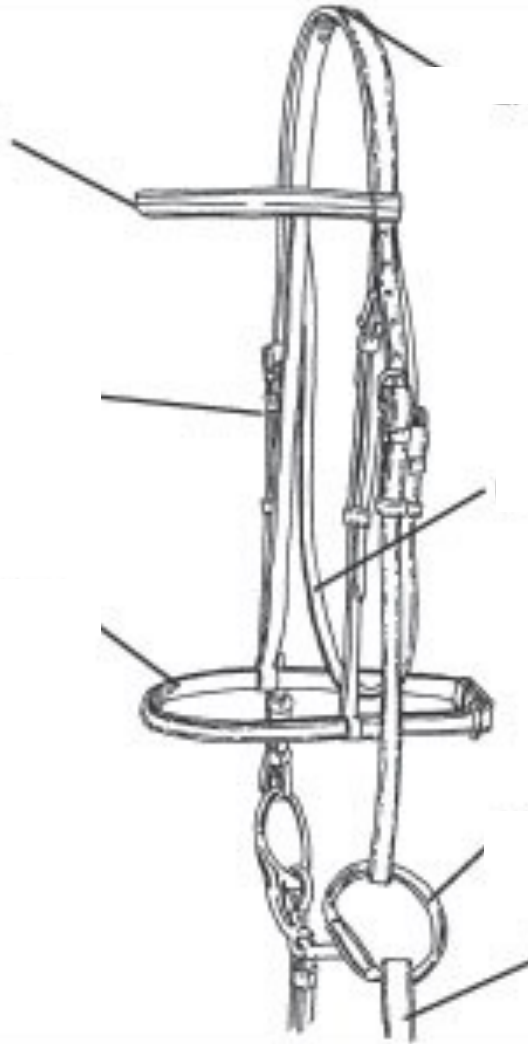
YES NO

YES NO

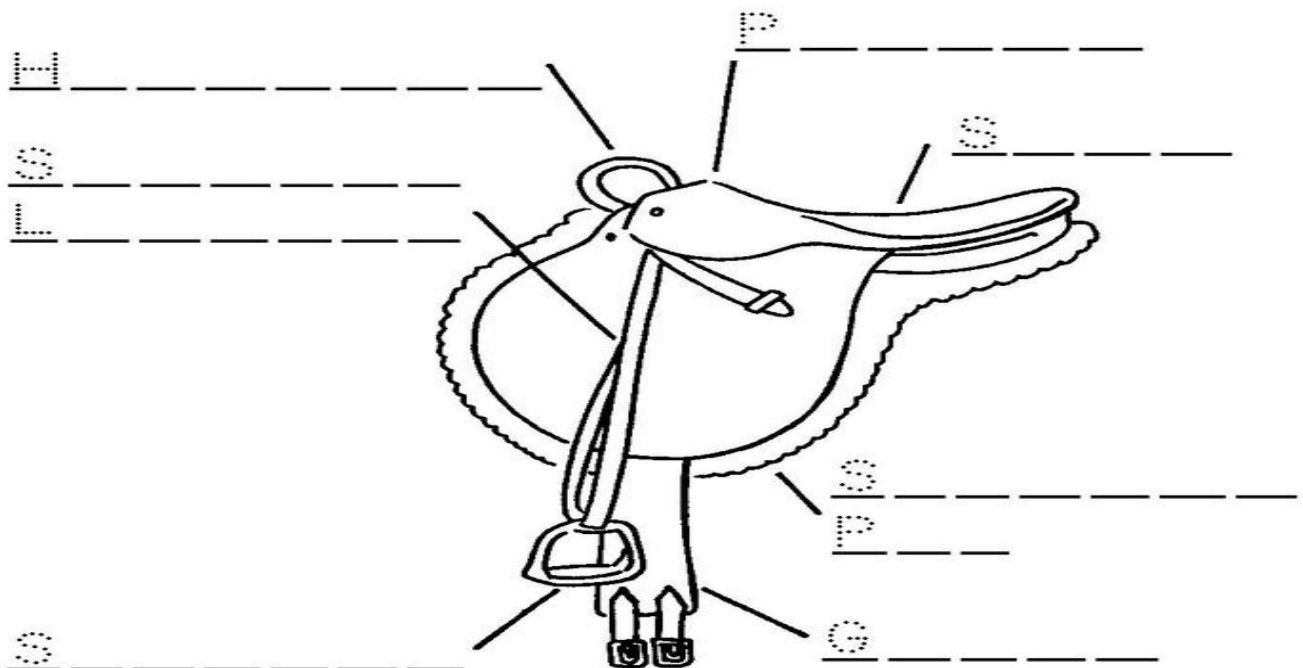
✓ CHECK THE YES BOX WITH THE CORRECT POSITION

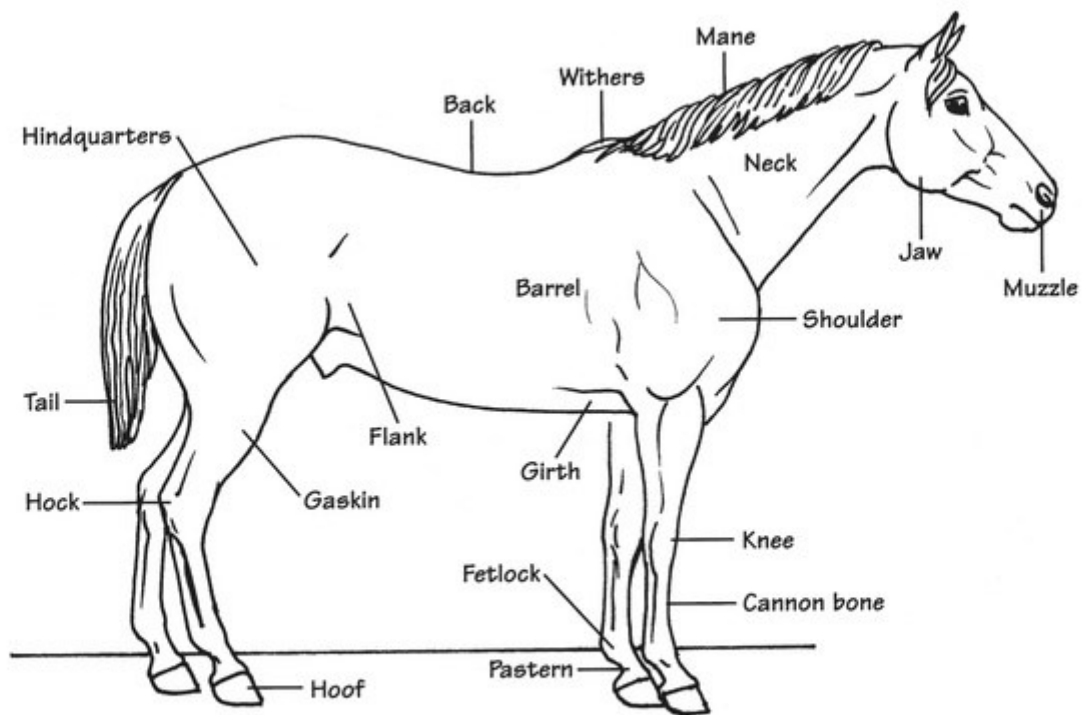


BRIDLE



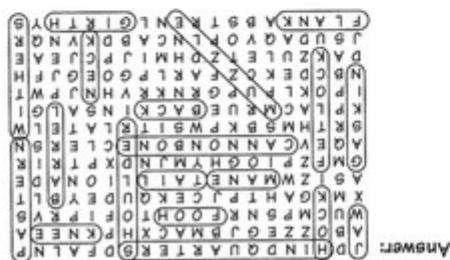
SADDLE





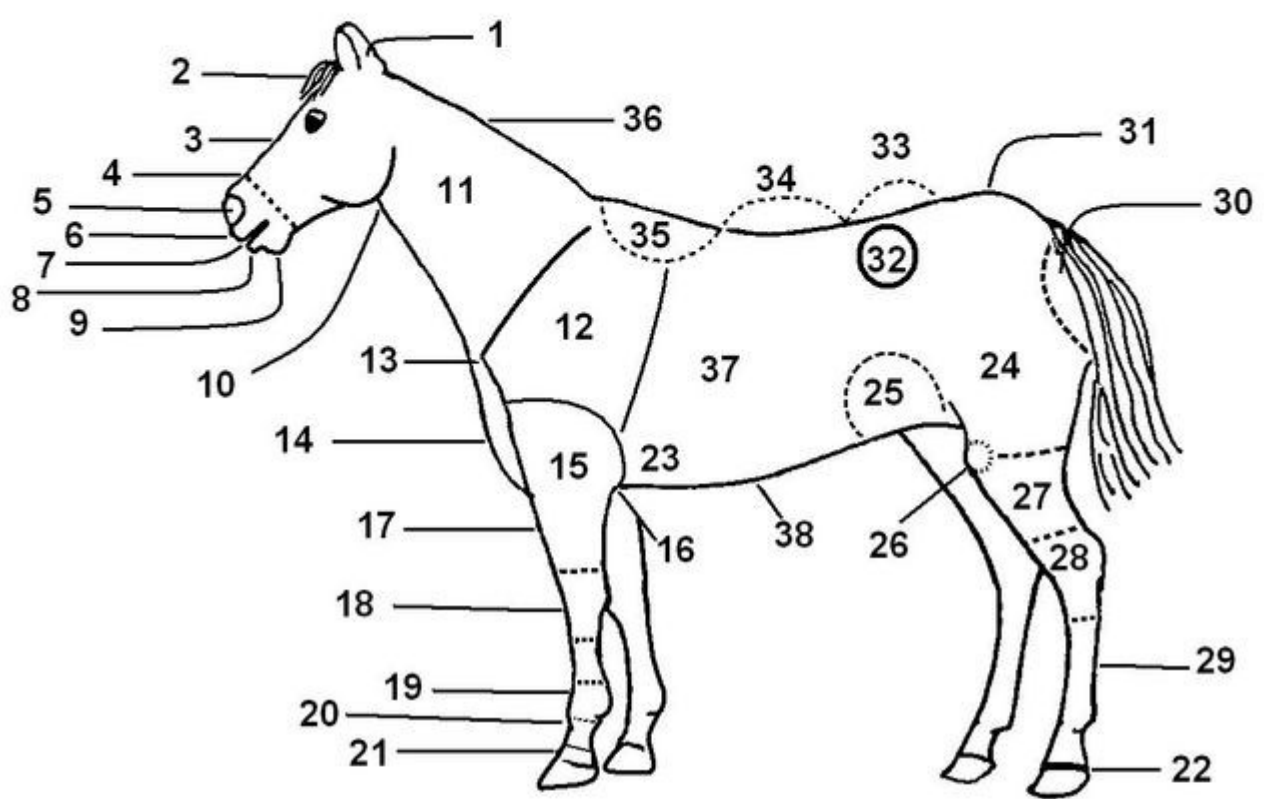
Parts of the Horse Word Search

J D H I N D Q U A R T E R S D F A L N P
 A B O Z Z E G J B M A C X H P K N E E A
 W U C M P S N R F O O H T O F I P R V S
 X M K G A H T P J C E K Q U D E Y B L T
 A S I Z W M A N E T A I L L I O N A D E
 G M F Z P I O G H Y M J N D X P T R I R
 A Q E V C A N N O N B O N E C L E R S N
 S R T H M S B K P W S I T R L A T E L W
 K P L A C M R U E B A C K I N S A L G I
 I P O K L F U P G R N K R V H N J P W T
 N B C D E K C Z F A R L P G O E G J F H
 D A K Z U L E T Z D H M I J P C J E A E
 J S U D A Q V O P L N C A B D K V N Q R
 F L A N K A B S T R E N L G I R T H Y S



NAME _____

DATE _____



- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ | 21. _____ | 31. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ | 22. _____ | 32. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ | 23. _____ | 33. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ | 24. _____ | 34. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ | 25. _____ | 35. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ | 26. _____ | 36. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ | 27. _____ | 37. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ | 28. _____ | 38. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ | 29. _____ | |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ | 30. _____ | |

Horse Word Search

S	W	E	S	E	N	G	L	I	S	H	W	A	F
A	G	Y	L	A	R	B	U	M	G	D	G	Y	O
D	S	C	O	L	T	G	E	X	Q	B	R	U	A
D	U	R	Y	B	L	A	Z	E	I	L	W	V	F
O	W	E	X	T	N	S	A	C	K	V	N	F	M
P	E	G	D	G	I	L	N	C	E	T	I	E	A
F	S	A	W	M	D	N	O	Y	L	D	E	S	Y
W	T	S	S	A	G	L	G	L	J	W	X	D	E
X	E	S	J	N	T	G	P	A	E	E	R	H	N
M	R	E	R	E	I	X	V	N	M	U	K	K	I
A	N	R	F	R	R	F	O	O	H	A	I	P	Y
K	P	D	T	A	W	R	T	Y	F	M	E	J	D
M	P	H	V	A	S	G	H	J	I	M	A	T	Z
I	L	N	M	I	S	Z	Q	H	L	L	J	D	O
H	G	W	I	T	H	E	R	S	L	J	O	F	P
J	E	Y	E	L	D	D	A	S	Y	M	R	H	T

mane
fetlock
hoof
withers

colt
filly
blaze
saddle

english
dressage
girth
western